WASHINGTON, D. · C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1918-EIGHTEEN PAGES.

DEATH TO FRIGHT THE LIVE SE

THE SINKING

TUSCANIA

HAS GREATLY

DAMPENED

THE SPIRITS

AMERICA

ONE CENT IN WASHINGTON AND MEAREY SUSUAM

RUSSIA DECLARES WAR

AT END, ORDERS TROOPS

ON ALL FRONTS TO QUIT

Brest-Litovsk Dispatches Assert Pact

Stops Conflict With Germany, Austro-

France and Great Britain Said to Have Recognized

Ukrainian Republic, but Reports Lack

Confirmation --- Terms in Detail.

AMSTERDAM, February 11.-Russia has declared the state of

"The president of the Russian delegation at today's (Sunday)

A dispatch from Vienna says negotiations between Austro-Hungarian

The specified classes include girls, women and males under sixteen or

war to be at an end and has ordered the demobilization of Russian

forces on all fronts, according to a dispatch received here today,

sitting stated that while Russia was desisting from signing a formal

peace treaty, it declared the state of war to be ended with Germany,

Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Blugaria, simultaneously giving

and Russian commissions at Petrograd resulted on January 31 in an agree-

ment to the effect that Austro-Hungarian civilians detained in Russia and

Russian civilians detained in Austria-Hungary of specified categories shall,

orders for complete demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts."

dated Brest-Litovsk on Sunday. The dispatch follows:

Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria.

No. 26,956.

"NO TURNING BACK UNTIL MILITARY AUTOCRACY IS CRUSHED BY FORCE," PRESIDENT WILSON TELLS CONGRESS

pires U. S. Has Just Begun War for Humanity.

ANSWERS RECENT PEACE SPEECHES OF TEUTONS

Mobilization of America's Vast Military Resources to Go Steadily On, He Declares.

President Wilson, appearing unexpectedly before Congress today, replied to the recent peace speeches of Count von Hertling, the German chancellor, and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, by reminding the statesmen of the central empires that peace can be discussed only on the basis of permanency and essential justice, and broadly warning the people of the central empires that the participation of the United States in the war for the emancipation of humanity only has begun.

Plainly, the President warned the German military autocracy that there was to be no pausing in the mobiliza tion of America's vast military re sources, now steadily on their way to the battle fronts, and that if peace were to be discussed it would have to be a basis of sincerity. Otherwise, the President made it plain there was to be no turning back until military autocracy was crushed by force of arms.

Austrian Minister Restrained.

Count Czernin's speech the President openly regarded sympathetically, but he considered the Austrian foreign min-ister restrained by the embarrassment of Austria's alliances and her dependce on Germany.
"Count Czernin," said the President

"Count Czernin," said the President, "seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them."

Chancellor Hertling's speech, however, the President characterized as "very vague and very confusing" and "full of equivocal phrases," leading nowhere clearly. The aim of the German chancellor, as judged by his speech, the President made plain, evidently was to secure a peace advantageous to the aims of the German military autocracy, and then subscribe to an international covenant to make it secure.

Peace of World at Stake."

Count Hertling, the President de-lared, evidently was seeking such a sace as was made at the congress of

"What is at stake now," said the President, "is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order, based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches. Is it possible that Count von Hertling * * * is in fact living in his thought in a world dead and gone?" thought in a world dead and gone?"

There was a test, the President said which would show whether it was of any avail to go on exchanging peace views and it could be made by applying the following principles:

1—Each part of the final settlement must be based upon essential justice to bring a permanent peace.

2—Peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about like chattels to establish a balance of powers.

3—Territorial settlements must be for the benefit of people concerned and not merely adjustment of rival states' claims. es' claims.

-Well defined national aspiras must be accorded all possible

No Choice But to Go On.

"A general peace," said he, "erected on such foundations, could be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on."

In conclusion, the President warned the central empires that the vast resources of the United States would accomplish in the end what might be accomplished by peaceful negotiation.
"Our resources are in part mobilized." accomplished by peaceful negotiation.

"Our resources are in part mobilized now." said he, "and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and partial delays.

"The power of the United States is a menace to no people and no nation. It

menace to no people and no nation. It will never be used in the aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of free-The President's decision to address

Congress followed several days of con-ferences with Col. House, personal rep-resentative to the allied conferences abroad.

Message Cabled to All Capitals.

Message Cabled to All Capitals.

Following the custom inaugurated with other addresses of its kind, President Wilson's words will be cabled by the government to all the principal capitals of the world. In this way the government hopes to get his answer to Hertling and Czernin to the ears of the people of Germany, Austria and Russia. Although it was not known until late this morning that the President would deliver his address, the newsquickly spread and the House galleries were well filled when the House convened at noon. As usual, admission convened at noon. As usual, admission to the galleries was by special card and many were unable to get them be-cause of the limited supply.

In Executive Gallery.

In Executive Gallery.

Mrs. Wilson and her mother, Mrs. Bolling; Miss- Margaret Wilson, Mrs. McAdoo and Col. E. M. House occupied seats in the executive gallery. On the floor of the House the new British ambassador, Lord Reading, together with Ambassador Jusserand and other members of the diplomatic corps were given seats. Justices Brandeis and Clark of the Supreme Court of the United States occupied seats in front of the Speaker's rostrum, and members of the President's cabinet and his secretary, Mr. Tumuli, were seated on the left of the rostrum.

At 22:35 the Senate was announced, and senators were provided with seats

(Continued on Second Page.)

Warns People of Central Em- PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO PEACE TERMS OF CENTRAL POWERS

The President spoke as follows: On the 8th of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them. The prime minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the 5th of January. To these addresses the German chancellor replied on the 24th, and Count Czernin, for Austria, on the same day. K is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great ing of all the world. Count Czernin's reply, which is di-

rected chiefly to my own address on January 8, is uttered in a very friendly tone.

He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them; but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I public audience.

Vague and Confusing Reply.

Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin, and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conferences at Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical He refuses to apply them to the sub-

stantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and of international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be generalities and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the twenty-three states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council, but severally by the nainterest or neighborhood. He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation

That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate. He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Ealtic provinces: with no one but the government of France the "conditions" under which French terri-tory shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland. In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of the present Ottoman empire, to the Turkish authorities themselves. After a set. tlement all around, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if I correctly interpret his statement, to a league or nations which would undertake to hold the hew balance of power steady against external disturbance.

Peace of World at Stake.

who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peaceno peace worth the infinite sacrifices -of these years of tragical suffering can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German chancellor proposes is the method of the congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice no mere peace of shreds and patches. Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that, does not grasp it, is in fact living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the reichstag resolutions of the 19th of July, or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace, not of national aggrandizement or of arrangements between state and state. The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my

of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that those problems each and all-affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the racial aspirations, the security and the peace of mind of the peoples inhave been attained. They cannot he discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate interest from which the out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently

have to be reopened.

Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind; that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, of whatever nation, may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The reichstag resolutions of July themof that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent. "Self-determination" is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking, or by the mere arrangements of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced together out individual understandings between powerful states. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it; because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain. and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain be

No Desire to Interfere.

ween sovereigns.

The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is intrusted a leading part ir the maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossi-

This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiance and their own forms of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future; and those covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost. If territorial settlements and the mined by the contracts of the powerful governments which consider as Count von Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also? It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade. Count von Hertling wants the essential bases of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by common agreement and guarantee, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting. He cannot ask the benefit of common

Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elments of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a mat-

agreement in the one field without

according it in the other. I take

if for granted that he sees that sep-

arate and selfish compacts with re

gard to trade and the essential ma-

terials of manufacture would afford

no foundation for peace. Neither,

he may rest assured, will separate

and selfish compacts with regard to

of course be conceded: that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve; and that na tional aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind. If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must of course be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances. Seeing and conceding, as he does, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the pur-

rassments of Austria's alliances and

Principles to Be Applied.

After all, the test of whether it is

nossible for either government to go

any further in this comparison of

views is simple and obvious. The

First, that each part of the final set-

tlement must be based upon the es-

sential justice of that particular case

and upon such adjustments as are

most likely to bring a peace that will

Second, that peoples and provinces

are not to be bartered about from

sovereignty to sovereignty as if they

were mere chattels and pawns in a

game, even the great game, now for-

ever discredited, of the balance of

Third, every territorial settlement

involved in this war must be made in

the interest and for the benefit of the

populations concerned, and not as a

part of any mere adjustment or com-

promise of claims amongst rival

Fourth, that all well defined na-

tional aspirations shall be accorded

the utmost satisfaction that can be

accorded them without introducing

new or perpetuating old elements of

discord and antagonism that would be

likely in time to break the peace of

Europe and consequently of the world.

A general peace erected upon such

foundations can be discussed. Until

such a peace can be secured we have

no choice but to go on. So far as we

can judge, these principles that we regard as fundamental are already

everywhere accepted as imperative

except among the spokesmen of the

military and annexationist party in

Germany. If they have anywhere

else been rejected, the objectors

have not been sufficiently numerous

or influential to make their voices

audible. The tragical circumstance

is that this one party in Germany

is apparently willing and able to

send millions of men to their death

be permanent;

power: but that

states: and

principles to be applied are these:

of her dependence upon Germany.

.077, divided as follows: pose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassnen. 1.360 ment than could Germany. would probably have gone much farther had it not been for the embar-

This total is only slightly in excess of last week's figures, which amounting to 6,354, reached the low mark for several months.

TOTALS OVER \$7,000,000,000.

he world, the federal war insurance oureau, has written so far more than \$7,000,000,000 worth of insurance on the lives of soldiers, sailors and marines and others entitled to the benefits of the proposition. More than \$1,000,000, 000 in war insurance has been taken up within the last five days. The gran applications from oversea forces and those in transit. Applications from to its conservation list of materials which

PASSES RESTLESS NIGHT.

Reported Practically Unchanged. NEW YORK, February 11.-Doctors ttending Col. Theodore Roosevelt in he had a "rather restless night," but

re normal," the statement concluded.

ANIMAL PETS FOLLOW MASTER.

from the act passed by the rada as iollows:

"By this act its (the Ukrainian) international position is recognized by the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, as well as by the representatives of the four allied states, and also by the French republic and the British government, which have appointed and sent diplomatic representatives to the government of the Ukrainian people's republic." ABINGTON, Mass., February 11.eath has laid a heavy hand on John L. Sullivan's animal friends at his farm here. The day after the former champion was buried, 'Colonel Corn,' nis favorite horse, dropped dead in his stant companion, a bulldog given him by "Yank" Sullivan of Syracuse, N. Y.,

fore Being Exported.

Col. Roosevelt's Condition, However,

their first official bulletin today satu that his condition was "practically the same as yesterday."

velt Hospital, where the former Presi expected.

Strange Fatality on Farm of Late

PUT ON CONSERVATION LIST.

Yesterday it was said at the Roose dent last week underwent two operations, that he was improving and that although he might suffer acutely for several days his complete recovery was

John L. Sullivan.

died. To complete the list the ring hero's cow and two collie dogs, in which he had taken great pride, died last night.

over forty-five and males between the ags of sixteen and forty-five who are unfit for military service. Doctors and clergymen, regardless of age, also are included in the agreement.

as far as they desire, be repatriated as speedily as possible.

LONDON, February 11.—The remark-correspondent there, that the peace able statement that France and Great terms agreed to by the central powers and the statement of the statemen republic and sent diplomatic represent-atives there is contained in an official part of eastern Galicia—whether in re-version or immediate possession is not clear. The rada also is to receive im-

atives mere is contained in an official statement sent out by the Russian wireless news agency, and issued here through a press bureau. The statement occurs in the course of a report of the proceedings at the Brest-Litovsk conference of February 1, at which M. Sevruik, who apparently is the new chairman of the Ukrainian delegation, represented as saying that by an act of the Ukrainian rada November 7 the Ukrainian republic declared that these diplomatic representatives had been appointed.

M. Sevruik is reported to have quoted from the act passed by the rada as follows:

"By this act its (the Ukrainian) international position is recognized by the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, as well as by the representing a non-existent authority."

atives to the government of the Ukrainian people's republic."

Grant Part of Galicia.

Information which is apparently authoritative has been received in Stockholm, according to the Times

The government here has no knowledge of the report that Frace and Great Britain have recognized the Ukraine republic and sent diplomatic representatives. The United States, as a co-belligerent, has not been consulted and officials were inclined to doubt the report.

DETAILS OF UKRAINIAN PEACE PACT AND TERMS SENT FROM BREST-LITOVSK VIA BERLIN

AMSTERDAM, February 11.—A dis-peace between Germany, patch from Brest-Litovsk, via Berlin, gary, Bulgaria and Turke giving the details of the conference at Additions made by the war trade board which the peace treaty between the central powers and the new Ukrainian

those in transit. Applications from \$35,611 officers and men have been received. There is every indication that the goal of 1,000,000 men insured will be reached by tomorrow.

More than ten camps already have reported upward of 90 per cent of their personnel insured, and the keen rivalry to be the first with a 100 per cent record is spurring on all insurance officers. Automatic insurange without application ceases tomorrow for all men in the service, regardless of date of enlistment.

To the service in transit. Application is to materials which may not be exported to any country except the following commodities:

"Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles, crackers, biscuits, wheat cereals and other products made from wheat, rye flour, rye meal, linseed meal, plate rolling mills, open-hearth blast furnaces, steel furnaces, rubber and all commodities containing rubber."

central powers and the new Ukrainian republic was signed has been received here. The dispatch follows:

"It was possible to announce at the gotiations of the last pause in the negotiations of peace between the quadruple alliance and the Ukrainian people's refurnaces, rubber and all commodities containing rubber." egotiations on this basis were con-

"Thanks to the energetic and untiring work of all commissions and thanks to the spirit of conciliation inspiring all "Thanks to the energetic and untiring work of all commissions and thanks to the spirit of conciliation inspiring all parties, agreement on all points was established so that the final drafting of the treaties and their signature could be carried out. Owing to the technical difficulties connected with the five treaty texts it was not possible to hold a formal sitting and affix signatures until in the early morning hours of Saturday.

difficulties connected with the five treaty texts it was not possible to hold a formal sitting and affix signatures until in the early morning hours of Saturday.

Von Kuehlmann Opens Sitting.

"Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, German foreign minister, as president, opened the sitting shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning with the following speech: "Gentlemen, none of you will be able to close his eyes to the historical significance of this hour at which the representatives of the Ukrainian people's republic to sign the first peace attained in this world war. "This peace, signed with your young state, which has emerged from the storms of the grgat war, gives special satisfaction to the representatives of the allied delegation. May this peace be the first of a series of blessed conclusions; peace blessed both for the allied powers and for the Ukrainian people's republic, for the future of which we all cherish the best wishes."

"The president of the Ukrainian delegation repilied:

"We state with joy that from this "Atticle II.—Between them is at an end. The contracting parties are resolved henceforth to Itve in peace and friendship with one another. "Article II.—Between Austra-Hungary, on the one hand, and the Ukrainian people's republic, on the other, declare that the state of war between them is at an end. The contracting parties are resolved henceforth to Itve in peace and friendship with one another. "Article II.—Between Austra-Hungary, on the one hand, and the Ukrainian people's republic, on the other of waste of war between them is at an end. The contracting parties are resolved henceforth to Itve in peace and friendship with one another. "Article II.—Between Austra-Hungary, on the one hand, and the Ukrainian people's republic, on the other hand, as far as these two powers borter one another, those frontiers will exist which existed before the outbreak of the present war between the Austro-Hungary, on the one hand, and the Ukrainian people's republic, on the other in peace and friendship with one another. "Arti

gation replied:
"We state with joy that from this
day peace begins between the quadruple
alliance and Ukrainia.

Hope to End War.

"We came here in the hope that we should be able to achieve a general peace and make an end of this fratricidal war. The political position, however, is such that not all of the powers are met here to sign a general peace treaty. Inspired with the most ardent love for our people and recognizing that this long war has exhausted the cultural national powers of our people, we must now divert all of our strength to do out part to bring about a new era and a new birth.

"We are firmly persuaded that we conclude this peace in the interests of will contribute to the general determination of the great war. We gladly state here that the long, hard labor performed at Brest-Litovsk has been crowned with success and that we have attained a democratic peace honorable to both parties.

"From today the Ukrainian people's to both parties.
"'From today the Ukrainian people's republic is born to new life, and it enters as an independent state the circle of nations. It ends war on its front, and it will see to it that all of the powers which in it lie will rise to new life and flourish."

and the Ukrainian people's republic on

gary, Bulgaria and Turkey on one part and the Ukrainian people's republic on the other."

The preamble states that the Ukrainian people having in course of the present world war declared itself to be independent and expressed a wish to restore peace between itself and the powers at war, Russia desires "to take the first step toward a lasting world's peace, honorable to all parties, which shall not only put an end to the horrors of war, but also lead to the restoration of friendly relations of the people in political, legal, economic and intellectual realm."

The names of all the plenipotentiaries engaged in the negotiations are then set forth, and they are declared to have reached an agreement on the following points:

Declare War at End. "Article I.-Germany, Austria-Ben-

gary, Bulgaria and Turkey, on the one

hand, and the Ukrainian people's re-public, on the other, declare that the

To Evacuate Territory.

"Article III.—The evacuation of occupied territories will begin immediately after the ratification of the present treaty. The manner of carrying out the evacuation and transfer of the company of the compan

Prisoners to Return Home.

"From today the Ukrainian people's republic is born to new life, and it enters as an independent state the circle of nations. It ends war on its front, and it will see to it that all of the powers which in it lie will rise to new life and flourish."

Sign Copy of Treaty.

"Dr. von Kuehlmann then invited the representatives to sign the peace treaty. At one minute before 2 o'clock, Dr. von Kuehlmann, as the first signatory, signed a copy of the treaty prepared for Germany, and by 2:20 o'clock all of the signatures appeared."

The treaty is entitled: "A treaty of

to prevent what all the world now political relations of great populations which have not the organized I would not be a true spokesman power to resist are to be deterof the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we themselves most directly affected,

entered this war upon no small occasion, and that we can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front, and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation-emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers-whatever the difficulties and present partial delays.

We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will be without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it, we shall

I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people I have spoken thus only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America—that men every-

not turn back.

for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words, but a passion which, once set in action. must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and

BRITISH RECORD IS 7.077 CASUALTIES PAST WEEK

LONDON, February 11 .- British cas alties reported in the last week are Killed of died of wounds-Officers, 73;

Wounded or missing-Officers, 155;

War Risk Insurance Taken by Soldiers, Sailers and Marines. The biggest life insurance concern in

More Materials to Be Licensed Be-

Announcement

On and after Wednesday, February 13th, the price of The Evening Star in Washington and suburbs will be 2 cents per copy, at which price The Star has been sold for some time past at more distant

Subscribers served by regular carriers will continue at the present rate until March 1, after which date the rate will be 60 cents per month for the Daily and Sunday Star or 40 cents per month for the Daily

The Star takes this step reluctantly and only because conditions make it necessary.

The great increase in cost of production has forced the same change in the newspapers of practically all cities of considerable size throughout the country, and the few remaining 1-cent papers will, like The Star, doubtless find an increase in price inevitable.

The cost of paper and ink used in the production of The Star alone increased more than \$180,000.00 in 1917 over 1916, while labor and all other costs also advanced heavily.

Under the new price newsdealers and newsboys will make an increased profit of 50% on every copy sold, and in order to insure them against loss in the period of readjustment they will be given the right to "return" unsold copies.

The subscription price for The Evening and Sunday Star by mail has been for some time past 70 cents per month, or for The Evening Star only, 50 cents per month. The mail rate for The Sunday Star alone is \$2.40 a year, postage prepaid. These rates remain unchanged.